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* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:36:46 ON 19 OCT 2000

=> fil .bec

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                           SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY        SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              0.15          0.15

FILES 'MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI, BIOTECHDS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
       ESBIOBASE, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 16:36:55 ON 19 OCT 2000
ALL COPYRIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS APPLY.  SEE HELP USAGETERMS FOR DETAILS.

10 FILES IN THE FILE LIST

=> s sulfolobus or acidocaldarius

FILE 'MEDLINE'
          770 SULFOLOBUS
          342 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L1        838 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
         1326 SULFOLOBUS
          730 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L2       1463 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

FILE 'LIFESCI'
          705 SULFOLOBUS
          344 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L3        772 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
          312 SULFOLOBUS
          163 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L4        363 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

FILE 'BIOSIS'
         1201 SULFOLOBUS
          647 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L5       1357 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

FILE 'EMBASE'
          728 SULFOLOBUS
          343 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L6        806 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
         1353 SULFOLOBUS
          678 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L7       1507 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

FILE 'NTIS'
           37 SULFOLOBUS
           14 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L8         40 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
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                454 SULFOLOBUS
                181 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L9              491 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
                658 SULFOLOBUS
                275 ACIDOCALDARIUS
L10             709 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L11            8346 SULFOLOBUS OR ACIDOCALDARIUS

=> s trehalose

FILE 'MEDLINE'
L12            1972 TREHALOSE

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L13            2535 TREHALOSE

FILE 'LIFESCI'
L14            1308 TREHALOSE

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L15             521 TREHALOSE

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L16            3823 TREHALOSE

FILE 'EMBASE'
L17            1935 TREHALOSE

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
L18            5656 TREHALOSE

FILE 'NTIS'
L19              61 TREHALOSE

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
L20             805 TREHALOSE

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
L21            1037 TREHALOSE

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L22           19653 TREHALOSE

=> s non-reducing saccharide#

FILE 'MEDLINE'
          2433763 NON
            73955 REDUCING
             2623 SACCHARIDE#
L23             1 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                    (NON(W)REDUCING(W)SACCHARIDE#)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
           518884 NON
            82111 REDUCING
             3553 SACCHARIDE#
```

```
L24            2 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                 (NON(W)REDUCING(W)SACCHARIDE#)


FILE 'LIFESCI'
          118756 "NON"
           19077 "REDUCING"
            1005 SACCHARIDE#
L25            3 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                 ("NON"(W)"REDUCING"(W)SACCHARIDE#)


FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
           22327 NON
            5859 REDUCING
             706 SACCHARIDE#
L26           15 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                 (NON(W)REDUCING(W)SACCHARIDE#)


FILE 'BIOSIS'
          474771 NON
           80070 REDUCING
           27137 SACCHARIDE#
L27           13 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                 (NON(W)REDUCING(W)SACCHARIDE#)


FILE 'EMBASE'
          428771 "NON"
           70859 "REDUCING"
            2332 SACCHARIDE#
L28            0 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                 ("NON"(W)"REDUCING"(W)SACCHARIDE#)


FILE 'HCAPLUS'
          410977 NON
          186467 REDUCING
           10184 SACCHARIDE#
L29           19 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                 (NON(W)REDUCING(W)SACCHARIDE#)


FILE 'NTIS'
           84456 NON
           24538 REDUCING
             250 SACCHARIDE#
L30            0 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                 (NON(W)REDUCING(W)SACCHARIDE#)


FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
          127286 NON
           19949 REDUCING
             810 SACCHARIDE#
L31            0 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                 (NON(W)REDUCING(W)SACCHARIDE#)


FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
           95655 NON
           15581 REDUCING
             934 SACCHARIDE#
L32            0 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#
                 (NON(W)REDUCING(W)SACCHARIDE#)


TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
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```
L33          53 NON-REDUCING SACCHARIDE#

=> s (122 or 133)(8a)(synthes? or produc? or form######)(5a)enzym?

FILE 'MEDLINE'
        360157 SYNTHES?
        892273 PRODUC?
        925210 FORM######
        854146 ENZYM?
L34          39 (L12 OR L23)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
        607484 SYNTHES?
       1148375 PRODUC?
       1300302 FORM######
        369456 ENZYM?
L35          51 (L13 OR L24)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

FILE 'LIFESCI'
        111542 SYNTHES?
        378068 PRODUC?
        287187 FORM######
        174869 ENZYM?
L36          36 (L14 OR L25)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
         20899 SYNTHES?
        148825 PRODUC?
         59860 FORM######
         87824 ENZYM?
L37          48 (L15 OR L26)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

FILE 'BIOSIS'
        519392 SYNTHES?
       1257082 PRODUC?
       1094999 FORM######
        909774 ENZYM?
L38          70 (L16 OR L27)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

FILE 'EMBASE'
        449294 SYNTHES?
        895958 PRODUC?
        830949 FORM######
        591498 ENZYM?
L39          31 (L17 OR L28)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
        999290 SYNTHES?
       2470442 PRODUC?
        625169 PRODN
       2781937 PRODUC?
                  (PRODUC? OR PRODN)
       3685888 FORM######
        759973 ENZYM?
L40         119 (L18 OR L29)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

FILE 'NTIS'
         39512 SYNTHES?
        341830 PRODUC?
        269806 FORM######
```

```
        11891 ENZYM?
L41         4 (L19 OR L30)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
       105954 SYNTHES?
       287167 PRODUC?
       233496 FORM######
       146854 ENZYM?
L42        26 (L20 OR L31)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
       135351 SYNTHES?
       298474 PRODUC?
       238674 FORM######
       270706 ENZYM?
L43        32 (L21 OR L32)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A)ENZYM?

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L44       456 (L22 OR L33)(8A)(SYNTHES? OR PRODUC? OR FORM######)(5A) ENZYM?

=> s l44 and thermostab?

FILE 'MEDLINE'
         4753 THERMOSTAB?
L45         3 L34 AND THERMOSTAB?

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
         6070 THERMOSTAB?
L46         7 L35 AND THERMOSTAB?

FILE 'LIFESCI'
         2930 THERMOSTAB?
L47         5 L36 AND THERMOSTAB?

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
         5495 THERMOSTAB?
L48        13 L37 AND THERMOSTAB?

FILE 'BIOSIS'
         8021 THERMOSTAB?
L49         9 L38 AND THERMOSTAB?

FILE 'EMBASE'
         7587 THERMOSTAB?
L50         5 L39 AND THERMOSTAB?

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
        13309 THERMOSTAB?
L51        11 L40 AND THERMOSTAB?

FILE 'NTIS'
          178 THERMOSTAB?
L52         0 L41 AND THERMOSTAB?

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
         1943 THERMOSTAB?
L53         3 L42 AND THERMOSTAB?

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
         4641 THERMOSTAB?
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L54            5 L43 AND THERMOSTAB?

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L55           61 L44 AND THERMOSTAB?

=> s l11 and (l22 or l33)

FILE 'MEDLINE'
L56           11 L1 AND (L12 OR L23)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L57           23 L2 AND (L13 OR L24)

FILE 'LIFESCI'
L58            9 L3 AND (L14 OR L25)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L59.          19 L4 AND (L15 OR L26)

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L60           17 L5 AND (L16 OR L27)

FILE 'EMBASE'
L61            5 L6 AND (L17 OR L28)

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
L62           32 L7 AND (L18 OR L29)

FILE 'NTIS'
L63            0 L8 AND (L19 OR L30)

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
L64           12 L9 AND (L20 OR L31)

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
L65           12 L10 AND (L21 OR L32)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L66          140 L11 AND (L22 OR L33)

=> s (l55 or l66)not 1996/py range=,1996

FILE 'MEDLINE'
       223309 1996/PY
L67            0 (L45 OR L56)NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
       794148 1996/PY
L68            0 (L46 OR L57)NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'LIFESCI'
        43658 1996/PY
L69            1 (L47 OR L58)NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
        11161 1996/PY
L70            6 (L48 OR L59)NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'BIOSIS'
       405433 1996/PY
```

```
L71              1 (L49 OR L60)NOT 1996/PY


FILE 'EMBASE'
         338946 1996/PY
L72              0 (L50 OR L61)NOT 1996/PY


FILE 'HCAPLUS'
         659369 1996/PY
L73              3 (L51 OR L62)NOT 1996/PY


FILE 'NTIS'
          14160 1996/PY
L74              0 (L52 OR L63)NOT 1996/PY


FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
         151367 1996/PY
L75              0 (L53 OR L64)NOT 1996/PY


FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
              0 1996/PY
L76              0 (L54 OR L65)NOT 1996/PY


TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L77             11 (L55 OR L66) NOT 1996/PY


=> s (155 or 166) and py=<1995 range=1997,


FILE 'MEDLINE'
          18926 PY=<1995
L78              0 (L45 OR L56) AND PY=<1995


FILE 'SCISEARCH'
            525 PY=<1995
L79              0 (L46 OR L57) AND PY=<1995


FILE 'LIFESCI'
          13245 PY=<1995
L80              0 (L47 OR L58) AND PY=<1995


FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
            255 PY=<1995
                  (PY=<1995)
L81              0 (L48 OR L59) AND PY=<1995


FILE 'BIOSIS'
           5732 PY=<1995
L82              0 (L49 OR L60) AND PY=<1995


FILE 'EMBASE'
            634 PY=<1995
L83              0 (L50 OR L61) AND PY=<1995


FILE 'HCAPLUS'
          33103 PY=<1995
L84              0 (L51 OR L62) AND PY=<1995


FILE 'NTIS'
          64177 PY=<1995
L85              0 (L52 OR L63) AND PY=<1995
```

```
FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
          384 PY=<1995
L86           0 (L53 OR L64) AND PY=<1995

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
        845083 PY=<1995
L87           0 (L54 OR L65) AND PY=<1995

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L88           0 (L55 OR L66) AND PY=<1995

=> dup rem 177

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L77
L89           7 DUP REM L77 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d tot
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L89   ANSWER 1 OF 7   BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI   Novel transferase and amylase production and use;
          enzyme preparation for oligosaccharide and alpha,alpha-
      trehalose production
AU   Kato M; Miura Y; Kettoku M; Kobayashi K; Iwamatsu A; Komeda T
AN   1996-02920 BIOTECHDS
PI   WO 9534642 21 Dec 1995

L89   ANSWER 2 OF 7   BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI   **Thermostable non-reducing
      saccharide-forming enzyme;**
          non-reducing partial starch hydrolyzate or **trehalose
      production** using new **Sulfolobus** sp. **enzyme**
          and glucoamylase or alpha-glucosidase for use as a sweetener, etc.
AU   Nakada T; Chaen H; Sugimoto T; Miyake T
AN   1996-03026 BIOTECHDS
PI   EP 688867 27 Dec 1995

L89   ANSWER 3 OF 7   BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI   Thermostable **trehalose**-releasing enzyme;
          Sulfobolus **acidocaldarius** and Sulfobolus solfataricus
          thermostable enzyme production and characterization,
AU   Ikegami S; Kubota M; Sugimoto T; Miyake T
AN   1996-04132 BIOTECHDS
PI   EP 688866 27 Dec 1995

L89   ANSWER 4 OF 7   BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI   **Non-reducing saccharide-forming
      enzyme** and its **production** and application;
          Arthrobacter sp. and Rhizobium sp. fermentation and **enzyme**
          use in alpha-glucosyl **trehalose production**
AN   1994-11285 BIOTECHDS
PI   EP 606753 20 Jul 1994

L89   ANSWER 5 OF 7   BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI   **Thermostable** amylolytic activity from **Sulfolobus**
      solfataricus;
          amylase production, purification and characterization; starch
          saccharification to glucose and **trehalose**
SO   Biotech Forum Eur.; (1991) 8, 4, 201-03
AU   Lama L; Nicolaus B; Trincone A; Morzillo P; Calandrelli V; Gambacorta A

L89   ANSWER 6 OF 7   BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI   Starch conversion with immobilized thermophilic archaebacterium
       Sulfolobus solfataricus;
             glucose production from starch saccharification by thermostable
             glucoamylase
SO   Biotechnol.Lett.; (1990) 12, 6, 431-32
       CODEN: BILED3
AU   Lama L; Nicolaus B; Trincone A; Morzillo P; De Rosa M; Gambacorta A
AN   1990-10306   BIOTECHDS

L89   ANSWER 7 OF 7   LIFESCI   COPYRIGHT 2000 CSA   DUPLICATE 3
TI   **Trehalose** in archaebacteria.
SO   SYST. APPL. MICROBIOL., (1988) vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 215-217.
AU   Nicolaus, B.; Gambacorta, A.; Basso, A.L.; Riccio, R.; De Rosa, M.; Grant,
       W.D.
AN   88:92917 LIFESCI

=> d .ab tot

L89   ANSWER 1 OF 7   BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AB   A transferase is claimed, which acts on a saccharide composed of at least
       3 sugar units, where at least 3 glucose residues are linked alpha-1,4 so
       as to transfer the alpha-1,4 linkages to alpha-1,alpha-1 linkages. Also
       claimed are: (a) a gene coding for the transferase; (b) a process for
       producing an oligosaccharide using the transferase; (c) an amylase that
       has principal activity of acting on a saccharide composed of 3 sugar
       units, where at least 3 sugar units on the reducing end side are glucose
       units and the linkage between the first and second glucose units is
       alpha-1,alpha-1, while the linkage between the second and the third
       glucose units is alpha-1,4, so as to liberate alpha,alpha-
       trehalose by hydrolyzing the alpha-1,4 linkage within the
       molecular chain of the substrate and that liberates disaccharides and
       monosaccharides as the principle final products; (d) a process for
       producing the amylase; (e) a gene coding for the amylase; and (e) a
       process of producing alpha-alpha-**trehalose** from e.g.
       malto-oligosaccharides by using a combination of the transferase and the
       amylase. (306pp)

L89   ANSWER 2 OF 7   BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AB   A new **thermostable enzyme forms** a
       non-reducing saccharide with a
       trehalose structure when reacted with a reducing partial starch
       hydrolyzate with a degree of glucose polymerization of at least 3,
       preferably with a **trehalose** end unit. The enzyme is stable up
       to 85 deg at pH 7.0 for 60 min, and is from a **Sulfolobus** sp.
       The enzyme has a mol.wt. of 69,000-79,000 (SDS-PAGE), a pI of 5.4-6.4, an
       optimum temp. of 75 deg (at pH 5.5 for 60 min), an optimum pH of 5.0-5.5
       (at 60 deg for 60 min), and pH stability at pH 4.0-9.5 (at 25 deg for 16
       hr). The product may be purified further by strongly acidic
       cation-exchange chromatography. A food product, cosmetic or
       pharmaceutical containing the product is also new. **Trehalose**
       (in hydrous or anhydrous crystalline form) may be produced by treating
       the product with glucoamylase (EC-3.2.1.3) or alpha-glucosidase
       (EC-3.2.1.20). The product may be used as a sweetener, osmoregulator,
       excipient, etc., and has higher stability than reducing starch
       hydrolyzates. The process may be carried out on an industrial scale at

relatively low cost.   (26pp)

AB   The following are claimed: (1) a thermostable **trehalose**
      -releasing enzyme (I) which specifically hydrolyzes the linkage between
      the **trehalose** portion and the remaining glycosyl portion of a
   non-reducing saccharide having a terminal
   trehalose unit and a degree of glucose polymerization of at least
      3; (2) production of (I) by culturing an (I)-producing microorganism in a
      nutrient medium and recovering (I) from the culture; (3) a process for
      producing **trehalose** by allowing (I) to act on a solution
      containing a saccharide as above; (4) a **trehalose** prepared by
      the above process; and (5) a composition containing the **trehalose**
      of (I), especially a food product, cosmetic or pharmaceutical.
      Preferably, (I) is derived from Sulfobolus **acidocaldarius** ATCC
      33909, S. **acidocaldarius** ATCC 49426, Sulfobolus solfataricus
      ATCC 35091 and S. solfataricus ATCC 35092. (I) has better thermal
      stability than similar enzymes derived from Rhizobium and sp.
      Arthrobacter sp., and it is stable at temp. levels above 55 deg. (I) has
      a mol.wt. of 54,000-64,000 (SDS-PAGE), a pI of 5.6-6.6, and an optimum
      temp. of 75 deg when incubated at pH 6 for 30 min. (36pp)

AB   A new **non-reducing saccharide**-
   forming enzyme (I) is prepared by culturing a bacterium
      of the genera Rhizobium, Arthrobacter, Brevibacterium, Flavobacterium,
      Micrococcus, Curtobacterium, Mycobacterium or Terrebacter or their
      mutants, especially Rhizobium sp. M-11 (FERM BP-4130) and Arthrobacter
      sp. Q36 (FERM BP-4316). (I) is capable of catalyzing the formation of
      trehalose-type sugars with a trehalose structure as an end unit from
      partial starch hydrolyzates of degree of glucose polymerization at least
      3. Glucoamylase (EC-3.2.1.3) and alpha-glucosidase (EC-3.2.1.20) may
      then be used to convert the product to trehalose. The trehalose-type
      sugars are useful in food, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. (I) has
      mol.wt. 76,000-87,000 (SDS-PAGE), isoelectric point 3.6 +/- 4.6 using an
      ampholyte, optimal activity at 35-40 deg and pH 6.4-7.2,
   thermostability up to 35-40 deg at pH 7.0 for 1 hr; and pH
      stability of 5.5-11.0 at 25 deg for 16 hr. (I) forms alpha-glucosyl
      trehalose of formula Gn-T (where G = glucose residue, n = integer and T =
      alpha,alpha-trehalose). Alpha-glucosyl trehalose and its compositions
      are also new. (42pp)

AB   **Sulfolobus** solfataricus MT-4 (ATCC 49155), an archaebacterium
      capable of converting starch to glucose and **trehalose,** was
      grown at 87 deg in a defined culture medium. Amylase activity was
      isolated from the cytoplasmic fraction of disrupted cells by ammonium
      sulfate precipitation, acetone precipitation and dialysis. The partially
      purified enzyme (PPE) was stable after 5 hr at 80 deg, and showed a
      half-life of 1 hr at 90 deg. Amylolytic activity was detected at pH
      3.5-9.0 and 30-100 deg. Optimal activity was shown at 70 deg and pH 5.5.
      The PPE was inhibited by Cu2+ and Zn2+, but not by Mg2+, dithiothreitol
      or beta-cyclodextrin. Ca2+ was not required for activity. PPE
      hydrolyzed starch and amylopectin to form glucose, and hydrolyzed linear
      oligosaccharides (more than 3 sugar units) to form glucose and malto
      derivatives. Non-reducing alpha,alpha'-**trehalose** (a potential
      sweetener, cosmetic and cryoprotectant) was also **formed.**
      Further **enzyme** purification is being investigated in order to
      determine whether a single enzyme is responsible for both the hydrolysis
      and **trehalose** production activities. (9 ref)

L89   ANSWER 6 OF 7   BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AB   Alginate-immobilized **Sulfolobus** solfataricus strain MT-4 (ATCC
       49155) was used for the saccharification of starch to produce glucose.
       Immobilized cells (2.5 g wet wt.) were added to starch (15 mg) in 9 ml of
       10 mM acetate buffer pH 5.5 and incubated at 70 deg. Amylolytic activity
       of S. solfataricus converted starch to glucose and **trehalose**
       after 1 hr and 3 hr, respectively. The relative molar ratio of glucose
       and **trehalose** was 2:1.   Glucose and **trehalose**
       represented 44% of the initial amount of starch.   As glucose was the
       first product of starch hydrolysis with whole cells of S. solfataricus,
       the amylolytic activity was determined as a glucoamylase (EC-3.2.1.3).
       The formation of the non-reducing sugar **trehalose**, and the
       absence of maltose, maltotriose, etc., in the hydrolysis process
       suggested that a new type of enzymic activity, or multiple enzyme pathway
       was present in S. solfataricus.   (7 ref)

L89   ANSWER 7 OF 7   LIFESCI   COPYRIGHT 2000 CSA   DUPLICATE 3
AB   The non-reducing disaccharide **trehalose** (alpha
       -D-glucopyranosyl- alpha -D-glucopyranoside) was identified in
       Sulfolobus solfataricus by super(13)C NMR spectroscopy. The
       screening of a range of other archaebacteria, using a rapid isolation and
       purification procedure for **trehalose**, indicated that this
       disaccharide is present in a number of halophilic archaebacteria,
       thermophilic and sulphur-dependent archaebacteria and methanogenic
       archaebacteria.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   34.86   35.01

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 16:50:02 ON 19 OCT 2000